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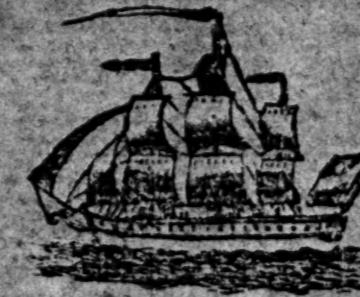
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# Alexandria DAILY Gazette,



# Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1809.

[No. 2408.

## Sales at Vendue.

One every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD  
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.  
Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their  
ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and enter  
taining matter. For sale by the thousand  
gross, or single one.

October 6.

Just Published,  
BY COTTON AND STEWART,  
And for sale at their Store,  
(Price One Dollar.)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Cunningham.  
January 6.

Just Published,  
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

THE LAWYER;

or,

Man as he ought not to be.  
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price  
one dollar.

ALMANAC's  
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or  
single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS &  
WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedias,  
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected  
in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send  
for their copies, especially those who have  
received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier  
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than  
to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

City Tavern and Hotel,  
ALEXANDRIA:

AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,  
From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS  
and the PUBLIC in general, that he has  
taken that justly celebrated LIVN, in this city,  
called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL,  
lately in the possession of Mr. John Gadsby.  
He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give  
the greatest satisfaction to every person, as  
no exertions on his part shall be wanted to  
keep up the high character which this Ta  
vern has, as being one of the best in the Uni  
on: and assures them that he will always  
have an assortment of the best liquors and  
good wafers.

Travellers and others will meet with good  
accommodation at the above house, on rea  
sonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week,  
month or year.

Up The piers from all the sea-ports on  
the continent are regularly taken and filed at  
the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and  
are for the use of strangers.

Supper can be had from six to twelve  
o'clock in the evening, at a short notice,  
from one to fifty.

November.

## OTICE.

THE subscribers trading under the firm of  
Tullock and unders., have just commenced  
the TANNING and CURRYING BUSI  
NESS in thplace, where they have on hand  
and intend giving a general assortment of  
LEATHER suitable for Saddlers, Shoemakers,  
Bookbinders, &c. which they will dis  
pose of on lowest terms for cash or a  
few days.

Elisha Talbott,  
Peter Saunders.

January 1.  
P. S. highest prices given for Hides,  
skins, &c. which will be received at  
their stand near the stone bridge, upper  
end of King-street, or currying shop, two  
doors at the Washington Tavern, King  
Street.

S.

## EDUCATION.

THE REV. DR. O'BRIEN,  
PROPOSES to open an ACADEMY in  
this place, for the purpose of teaching  
twenty young gentlemen (should so many of  
them) the Poite Arts and Sciences: he will in  
struct them in the various Languages, to wit  
Latin, Greek, French, Italian, &c. and in Hebrew if required.

He will also teach Geography with the use  
of the Globes—the Mathematics—Logic—  
Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy. Application  
to be made at Mr. James Bacon's, King  
street.

January 3.

## WASHINGTON TAVERN, LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the Washington Tavern, LEESBURG, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay  
and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and  
engaged a careful, attentive and honest host  
ler, he flatters himself that, by his unremitting  
attention, together with the diligence, care,  
and activity of his servants, he will be able  
to render his customers the most perfect  
satisfaction in his line.

A. R. The house is in much better condition  
than formerly, for the accommodation of travell  
ers.

James Dawson.

Leesburg, Virginia Jan. 1—3.

Joseph Mandeville,  
CORNER OF KING & FAIRFAX STREETS,  
Has Received,

100 half boxes Rousett's CI  
GARS, warranted of the very first quality  
and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,  
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,  
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,  
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s  
and 2d quality.

—H. HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual,  
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCE  
RIES, for sale.

December 21.

John Gardner Ladd,  
Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street  
Wharf—

Muscovado and Leaf Sugars in hogsheads  
and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England  
Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes,  
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson  
shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half,  
and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue  
edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dip.

Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings  
in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of  
Seal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens'  
Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages  
of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia  
Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens  
Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nan  
keens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writ  
ing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse  
Salt, Cordage, Flax, Gue, a quantity of Vi  
nager, 200 tons Plaster Paris, and 20 tons  
Russian Hemp, &c. & c.

January 12.

## FOR SALE,

A Tract of LAND, containing 272 acres  
situate in the county of Lancaster, Virginia  
on the main road leading from Richmond to  
Lancaster court house, five miles from the  
latter and four miles from Deep Creek, on the  
Rappahannock. The improvements are, a  
good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house,  
corn house, a large barn and store house, all  
new, and a handsome apple orchard of about  
300 trees. Upwards of 200 acres of the a  
bove land is well timbered with oak, chestnut  
and hickory. The terms will be made known  
by applying to Mr. P. Triplett, of Alexan  
dria, or to the subscriber adjoining this  
place.

Edmund Denney.

Centreville, Oct. 14—[17]

## NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he  
manufactures and has for sale, at his manu  
factory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,  
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for  
distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE  
SHEET IRON STOVES and STOVE  
PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMBING WORK either  
for Ships or Buildings, done in the best  
manner.

The BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS  
in all its branches is carried on under the di  
rection of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER,  
who has had many years experience, and as a  
workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass  
founder business is a partnership, application  
must be made to William Fletcher, who will  
undertake to make GRATES handsomely  
ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pat  
tern or price, and will execute the work in the  
very best and neatest manner and on the most  
reasonable terms.

The highest price given for Old Copper,  
Brass, Pewter, Lead and Iron.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

## JUST RECEIVED

For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King  
Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,  
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at  
the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experi  
ence of persons, distinguished by their great  
ness, learning or virtud.

" 'Tis Immortality—"tis that alone  
" Amidst life's pains, abasements, empti  
ness,  
" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarg  
ed and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak  
of the diligence, good sense, and good inten  
tions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate  
him sincerely on the success of this particular  
work. We announce this edition, because the  
alterations and additions are so considerable,  
that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here  
selected, and the judicious reflections which  
accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail  
to make the best impressions, and to produce  
the best effects, on all who read them with at  
tention. The present edition of this excel  
lent publication, which has been long known  
and commended, is enlarged by the addition  
of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly  
one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the tenth and last edi  
tion of this valuable work. The improve  
ments made in it, will appear from the author's  
advertisement. We can only add to this ac  
count of the present useful volume, our hope  
that it will be extensively circulated among  
our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal,  
for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved  
form, we find the facts unquestionable and  
highly interesting—the style correct and neat  
—and the general tendency of the work such  
as induces us strongly to recommend it, espec  
ially to young readers, who love entertain  
ment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable  
collection, has anticipated the commendation  
we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplifi  
cation of more than seventy remarkable char  
acters, many striking examples are exhibited  
which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man  
contribute to arrest the careless and wandering  
; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and  
to convince or disconcert those who have  
been unhappily led to oppose the highest  
truths." Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.  
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.

Hymns and Spiritual Songs.  
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling  
Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing  
Paper.

Also,  
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope  
dia.  
October 31.

## A REQUEST.

THE person who took from Mr. GENE  
RE's Dancing Room, an Umbrella that did  
not belong to him, is requested to leave it  
with the Printer.

On examination, he may find the owners  
name on the silk.

Feb. 7.

## Fresh Clover-Seed.

N. HINGSTON, Fairfax-street, has re  
ceived a supply of excellent red Clover  
Seed, which he will dispose of on moderate  
terms for cash—Also, a few bushels of Fresh  
Burnet and Hemp Seed—and on hand, Ti  
mothy, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Burden  
Grass, Peruvian Grass and Lucern.

ALSO,

A general assortment of the best kinds of  
Garden Seeds, mostly of his own saving, from  
the last year; Medicinal Seeds; Bird Seeds,  
and a quantity of large Lombardy Poplars;  
Flowering Trees and Shrubs; best London  
made Pruning Kuives, Garden Shears, Hoes,  
Rakes, and Books on Gardening; Flower  
Pots of all sizes; an elegant assortment of  
Chimney Ornaments, Queens Ware, China  
and Glass, Stone and Potters Wares—with a  
general assortment of Groceries.

&lt;p

*Alexandria Daily Gazette,*  
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,  
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.  
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

**CONGRESS.**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

TUESDAY, January 17.

**DEBATE ON EXTRA SESSION.**

[CONTINUED.]

[*Mr. Epp's Speech concluded.*]

From the grounds taken, as the gentleman from Massachusetts informs us in debate on the embargo, he infers that the administration in recommending the embargo as a precautionary measure, practised political deception. That it was intended by the administration—1st, as a measure of coercion exclusively on G. Britain—2dly, to keep it on at all hazards—3d, to do nothing else. The gentleman tells us this measure was represented to the British government as a precautionary measure only—that if it had been presented as a measure of coercion negotiation would have been at an end. How does it happen that negotiation has totally failed notwithstanding the measure was presented to the view of the British government as a precautionary measure only—did the British ministry possess information in which they had more confidence tending to prove that this representation of the measure was only political deception? As to the 2d and 3d points that the administration was to adhere to the embargo at all hazards, and to do nothing else, it is a mere naked assertion totally unsupported by the course which has been adopted. For what purpose did we during the last session raise troops? Why have we doubled our seamen and marines? Why have we made large appropriations for fortifications? For what purpose are we about to raise more troops? The gentleman says to enforce the embargo at the point of the bayonet—all this preparation is designed only for enforcing the embargo—really I have too much respect for the understanding of the gentleman to believe this is seriously his opinion. The gentleman has told us that those who talk most about fighting are least disposed for war. What are we to think of those who in the present situation of their country can find no theme on which to exercise their eloquence but the embargo. I cannot believe such men very zealous to maintain the rights of their country. Why does not the gentleman come forward and give us an exposition of the decrees and orders—let him do this and give his people an opportunity of deciding whether the decrees and orders or political deception and the embargo produced our present distress and difficulties. What is the practical operation of these decrees and orders—a planter in Virginia wishes to send tobacco to the continent of Europe, what must he do? Send it first to a British port—pay a tax and obtain a permission from his majesty to ship his own produce. Suppose an inhabitant of the state of Massachusetts wishes to send fish to Spain or to any other part of the continent of Europe—why he must first go to a British port, ask permission of his majesty and pay for the permission. Will any gentleman venture to deny that this is the practical operation of the orders in council. Will the gentleman from Massachusetts tell the people of this country they cannot—must not fight for this? That they have no resources?—The gentleman from Massachusetts could not maintain this ground before the people in any portion of this country. The rankety in our country would blush to take such ground. He would be scouted by honest men.

Mr. E. concluded with saying that the general scope of the argument of the gentleman went to shew that the embargo was to be a permanent measure. Conscious that such a view was entirely erroneous, calculated to deceive and mislead the people, he had obeyed the impulse of his feelings and confined his observations to the speech of the gentleman instead of discussing the bill before the house.

[*Debate to be continued.*]

**MINUTES.**

MONDAY, Feb. 6.

Mr. Mumford presented a petition from Edward Patton, butcher, praying an additional compensation for services rendered during the revolutionary war. Referred.

Mr. Gardner presented a petition from the inhabitants of Packerfield, N. H. praying the repeal of the embargo laws. Referred to the committee on that subject.

Mr. Morrow moved that the committee on public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making further provision for compensation to the board of commissioners, clerks, &c. for adjusting claims to land in Louisiana. Carried.

Mr. Van Allen presented a petition of Eleanor Spencer, which was referred to the committee of the whole on unsatisfied claims.

Some petitions from Massachusetts on the election of president, &c. were referred.

Mr. Burwell presented the memorial of Samuel Briseis and others, commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions for building a bridge across the Susquehanna, which was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Bacon, Resolved, that the clerk do carry to the senate the several memorials of the state of Massachusetts, remonstrating against the mode of choosing electors for president and vice president (which has been proceeded to on the part of the senate and house of representatives of said state) as irregular and unconstitutional; and praying the interference of the senate and house of representatives of the U. S. for the purpose of preventing so dangerous a precedent.

Mr. Barker presented the petition of Henry Warner (a collector.) Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Morrow moved that the memorial of Whittemore Kraggs be referred to the committee on public lands. Carried.

Mr. Cutts presented several petitions from New Hampshire respecting the embargo law, which was referred.

The house then resolved into committee of the whole on the subject of several resolutions, for arming vessels, &c.

Mr. Jackson occupied the floor about three hours and a half, principally in reply to Mr. Van Dyke.

After which the committee rose, and the house adjourned at about 4 o'clock.

**NEW-ENGLAND.**

We copy from the Boston repertory, a defense of the proceedings in New-England. It will be observed, that federalists there, who are a great majority, style their opponents, the democrats, *tories*: this is as unfair as the conduct of those democrats who live in states where they belong to the majority.—[Baltimore Fed. Gaz.]

FROM THE BOSTON REPERTORY.

**A SEPARATION OF THE STATES.**

WE are compelled again to introduce this subject by the base attempts, which are incessantly made to misrepresent the views of the federalists in New England. The falsehood of the allegations against them is so well known and understood here, that notwithstanding the hypocritical outcry of our democratic papers, we should think no reply necessary, did it not appear that our friends at the southward are, some of them, alarmed by the imposition.

To such we venture to pledge ourselves by the most solemn assurances, that no people in any section of the union are more sincerely attached to the federative compact, none more highly appreciate the advantages of union, none more sincerely deprecate any event which might tend to destroy it, than the federalists of New-England.—When it suits the views of northern tories and southern demagogues, they consider the Repertory as proclaiming the sentiments of the most active and decided federalists in this part of the country. We taken them at their word, and therefore demand in justice, that the sentiments we avow be the test to judge of the opinions of our friends. It will not suit the unprincipled views of those who would rivet upon us the chains of slavery and prostrate our happiness, to receive and admit our professions. But the federalists of the south will acknowledge our sincerity, and discard all their unfounded alarms.

A dissolution of the union is an event which we solemnly believe every class of people in the north view with horror, and the federalists will spare no pains or exertions to perpetuate the integrity of our government. But there is a storm gathering over our heads, which does endanger the union, and this they are uniting all their power to avert. The union is not endangered by any prospect of a direct and formal separation of the states. It is endangered by the absolute impracticability of that system of oppressive measures, which our general government have adopted.

Nothing is more true than that the rights of the people have been grossly violated by the total interdiction of commerce, and the tyrannical powers which have been vested

in agents of government, to enable them to carry oppressive and odious restrictions into effect. As though the embargo itself did not sufficiently try our patience and our attachment to neutral rights, laws are made, wantonly opening a door to every species of abuse. From a knowledge of mankind, from an intimate knowledge of the spirit, the sentiments and the sufferings of our fellow citizens, we are confident that they will not acquiesce under such treatment. Whether we justify resistance or not, is not the question; we never have encouraged it, but we speak of the fact. Were even our state government to unite with that of the nation, in attempting to carry the embargo laws into effect, the attempt would be in vain.

We cannot then be blind to the course of things, a course which cannot be stayed, because it results from principles inherent in human nature; and let it be observed, for it corroborates our doctrine, that the operation of these principles has not been marked by distinctions of political party. What then will ensue? Not a proposition to separate the states, but individual resistance so general, if present measures are not abandoned, the will of the government and the arm of its power will be disregarded. It is not in nature to avoid this, if the ex-postulations of a suffering people are treated with contempt. On the back of those privations which are now required, let government, as it must, demand of the people support by direct taxation, and what will be the consequence? We need pursue the prospect no further.

It remains now that we explain, and we do not hesitate to add, to justify, the strong measures which have been adopted, in various parts of this state, and other parts of New England; we mean not the acts of individual resistance, but the proceedings and publications of corporate bodies, and other associations.

So far as the feelings of the people have been expressed in memorials and addresses to the national government and state legislatures, we presume there is not one man in the United States who will dare to say there is any thing in such conduct improper or unconstitutional. It is the most regular course that can possibly be devised to seek redress of our wrongs and relief from our sufferings.

But many have gone further, and evinced a determination to stand by those rights which the constitution was made to protect and not destroy, at all hazards. The truth is, the people are determined not to be, and cannot be enslaved. They are not willing, nor making a feint of firmness. But our tories continue to assure government, that their mandates will produce no evils but what the people will readily bear, and that the complaints which have been heard, are instigated by a few ill disposed persons—the very language which led lord North into a fatal mistake.

Since, therefore, petitions & remonstrances have been spurned at, it has become necessary and expedient to take steps which cannot be misconstrued. Is it not best that such warning should be given? There is no doubt but that if the whole eastern section of the union were to express frankly what they feel, government would see the necessity at once of changing their measures. The sooner a proper understanding takes place between government and the people, the better. Tories have made strong expressions of popular sentiment absolutely necessary. If government persists in their blindness, it must be their fault, and the responsibility for future consequences will rest with them.

—\*—\*—  
From the "ALBION," of Dec. 4.

**RETROSPECT OF POLITICS,  
FOR THE WEEK.**

The anxious expectation in which we have been for some time, of intelligence from the theatre of war, has in some measure been satisfied, though not precisely in the manner we could have hoped. Our information, however, is still very scanty, though it is so far sufficient to ensure our conclusion, that General Blake has met with some serious reverses in

SPAIN;

but we still feel some consolation in the hope, that, although we have no doubt of the several conflicts in which he has been engaged, his being enabled to effect his retreat in good order, without being attacked by an army so much superior to him. We know not how to account for this, but that the right wing of the French army must either have suffered greatly in these continual contests, which prevented them from pursuing their advantages, or that they were in want of provisions, or some other necessary means to enable them to pursue, or which may be as probable as either of these, they were immediately dispatched to reinforce the centre near Burgos, with a view to annihilate the force opposed to the French Emperor in that quarter. Of their wants, indeed, we must still preserve our former opinion; and still entertain the hope, that this may be the principal cause of this failure of molestation. In looking over the map with some attention, we cannot easily persuade ourselves to think, that such a body of forces hanging upon the right flank, and ready to attack his rear, unless he can import numerous fresh horses from France, now that he can keep coast open near Fontarabia and St. Sebastian, the French Emperor or Marshal Ney will venture to advance much beyond Burgos. On his left, should he attempt to push forward by that route, we trust the brave Palafox will make that successful resistance, for which he has been deservedly celebrated; and in front, we hope, he will have to face an army of patriots, though not of veterans, that will not prove inferior in spirit and courage to their countrymen. From Arragon and Catalonia, it is true, the recent advantages of the French in Old Castile have occasioned a want of recent communications; but, so far as we can collect from the Spanish papers which have reached us, the patriotic cause is gaining ground on and near the Mediterranean shores. We still have no account of the Usurper of the Swedes.

**FRANCE,**

from the seat of war; who is either involved amongst his own troops, and devoting his plans for overcoming the resistance he so unexpectedly meets with, and finally for subjugating Spain; or, perhaps, when he finds himself foiled, as in Egypt, before the shameful and cowardly skulking from that country, to avoid the disgrace of a surrender to the COWARDLY English. Who then was the coward, it may be asked? And whose was the INVINCIBLE legion that has its standard? If he fears a similar result in Spain, he may be meditating a plan to depart from the scene of it, to throw the onus off his own shoulders, by fixing a hole in an inferior. Yet we fear, so long as he can import his numerous supplies of soldiers from France, and can find means to subsist them by any means whatever, at the risk of "pestilence and famine," and every destructive measure of wanton carnage and unfeeling bloodshed, he will have little remorse in sacrificing his conscripts or his veterans, to satiate his ambition or to glut his revenge, by myriads and myriads. If by an indirect communication we have heard something of his return to Paris, and from thence to Bordeaux; but in such a circuitous way, that it can only be meant in our opinion, as an alarm to the emperor of Germany. In the present state of the Continent, we cannot see what other object he can have in view, by going so far out of his way as Frankfort? Through the medium of Dutch papers, news from Paris so late as the 17th, take no notice of the Spanish papers; though the contests between Marshal Ney and General Blake were only about 450 miles distant from it. Perhaps they were not interesting enough to be transmitted as speedily as might have been, especially on the earlier days of these hard fought engagements. We may prepare ourselves however, to look for some earlier intelligence, which from the Spanish information recently arrived, will no doubt be magnified into a total annihilation of the Spanish army.

**PORTUGAL**

Affords us but little information, excepting the existence of a mal-content party at Oporto, to which we sufficiently allude in our last. We should have wished to find that the Portuguese were more sanguine in their own cause, and that they had the spirit of emulation in a higher degree than seems at present to possess them. We should be very reluctant in coupling such phlegmatic disposition with the causes or the conduct of Cintra; though we have had our thoughts long treasured up in this subject, which we deemed it most prudent and politic to withhold. Far be it from us to attempt to inflame the public mind, and by rash indiscreet means, to injure the cause we profess to espouse and support. Enough and too much has been said upon this subject; though we may soon expect to hear a little more of it, now that sir Harry Burrard has arrived, to give in his narrative. Without that we are ready to admit, the enquiry would not have been complete; but in adverting to the very few hours that the chief command devolved upon him, or in the part he took in the arrangement of the convention, we cannot help thinking that he and the other gallant officers might have been much better employed in Spain, than in being recalled home to give in a narrative of what commences in our steady and uniform opinion from the first could scarcely be ignorant of the course of the day. But when persons, ignorant either

**SWEDEN,**

or royal affairs, or the nature of land or its approaches being, and so much animosity excited. We have a right to be shamed by any testimony given.

**AMERICA**

maintains the measure of neutrality which its President has received with a sense of honor from the Russian agents of which were so well founded. For the American character, even in a pleasure in relating, the strictest honor was the result of the measure, on the exemption of hostilities, or of the Swedes.

**RUSSIA**

the emperor on his return was received with a sense of respect, which the public manifested on similar occasions. The public discontenting, against his tame Corsican despot, though it was not difficult to perceive the cautious language they used of their sentiment.

**BY THE LAST**

BOSTON, Febru-

*The Blockade of our*

BY FOREIGN AGGRESSIVE  
DOMESTIC TYRANNY

Within a few days past, commanding at the Castle, from the Secretary at War, orders from passing Forts. In consequence of this EDICT, been placed under the ne-  
cessary clearances to every vessel.

This aggravated opposition, which was known till yesterday, in the harbor with their hoisted half-mast. This has created some commotion in the public mind, but town, has been yet un-  
known, that it is presumed, that this will continue to be enforced.

Dearborne is at leisure to look out his favorites, and the office (so long re-  
sponsible) customs.

The spirit of our citizens burst into a flame. Every effort is made to calm the public mind, and to give time to mature. It is feared, the cause will be lost, if an assembly, will prot-  
ect Constitutional Guard in the character of this

and riots. If our go-  
ing to any thing now, that shal-  
lent relief, they ma-  
y be magnified into a total annihilation of the Spanish army.

**NEW-YORK**

Arrived at Hell-Gate, the Spanish ship Barcelona, with brandy. This ship was bound for the latter part of the day. The spirit of New England will never be repressed by complete justice.

Gentry, with a view  
posed to the French  
r. Of their want of  
must still preserve  
and still entertain the  
he principal cause of  
ion. In looking at  
tion, we cannot ca-  
to think, that, still  
hanging upon his  
to attack his rear,  
merous fresh hopes  
t he can keep the  
abia and St. Seb-  
or or Marshal Ney  
much beyond Bur-  
should he attempt to  
route, we trust that  
make that successful  
e has been already  
t, we hope, he will  
patriots, though not  
ot prove inferior in  
heir countrymen.—  
alonia, it is true, the  
French in Old Cas-  
rant of recent com-  
or as we can collect  
s which have rea-  
se is gaining ground  
terranean shores.—  
nt of the Usurper

**SWEDEN,**  
Since our last, has afforded us information  
the nature of the recommendation of  
sufficiencies. In a part of our last impression,  
had the satisfaction of stating, that our  
ment of honor from the Russians, the first  
counts of which were so very imperfect,  
re not well founded. For the honor of  
human character, even in an enemy, we  
a pleasure in relating, that in this re-  
ct the strictest honor was preserved.—  
e result of the measure, on the imme-  
e resumption of hostilities, was ultimately  
avor of the Swedes.

#### AMERICA

Il maintains the measure of the embargo,  
particular which its President inflexibly  
severs to France. Much expectation  
attached by the commercial world to the  
spusion of this odious and destructive  
measure, on the meeting of Congress; but  
whether the federalist party will be enabled  
succeal, we must for some further time  
ain in uncertainty. Speculation, howev-  
er, is afloat on the subject both in that coun-  
and in London; and even policies are  
ad to have been opened, on the probability  
otherwise of this taking place on or be-  
re New Year's Day.

**RUSSIA,**  
ose emperor on his return to St. Peters-  
burgh, was received with none of those  
ars of respect, which the people have  
ually manifested on similar occasions. Let-  
s have been sent of the 4th ultimo; which  
ate that the public discontent was daily  
growing, against his tame subserviency  
the Coraica despot, the tendency of  
ich it was not difficult to imagine; tho'  
cautious language they contain, is a  
oof that they have not expressed the  
ole of their sentiment.

#### BY THE LAST MAIL.

BOSTON, February 2.

**The Blockade of our Harbor,**  
BY FOREIGN AGGRESSION—BUT DO-  
MESTIC TYRANNY.

Within a few days past, colonel Boyd,  
commanding at the Castle, received orders  
om the Secretary at War, to interdict all  
essels from passing Fort Independence:  
a consequence of this EDICT, the collector  
as been placed under the necessity of with-  
olding clearances to every description of  
essels.

This aggravated opposition was not  
erally known till yesterday, when the ves-  
sels in the harbor with their colors in black  
nd hoisted them half mast. The circum-  
stance has created some considerable agita-  
ion in the public mind, but to the honor of  
the town, has been yet unattended with any  
erious consequences.

It is presumed, that this new edict will at  
east continue to be enforced, until Secretary  
Dearborn is at leisure to come on, to  
mark out his favorites, and take upon him-  
self the office (so long reserved for him) of  
the customs.

The spirit of our citizens is rising, and  
may burst into a flame. Every thing should  
therefore be done to calm them, till the Leg-  
islature has time to mature its plan of re-  
lief. It is feared, the caution, necessary in  
such an assembly, will protract our relief too  
long; but we must wait patiently the aid of  
the Constitutional Guardians, rather than  
red up in this sub-  
most prudent and  
er be it from us to  
public mind, and by  
o injur the cause  
d supp. Enough  
said upo that sub-  
en expect to hear a  
hat sir Harry Bur-  
e in his narrative,  
ady to limit, the  
sea consti; but  
few hou that the  
ved upon him, or  
the artifice and  
not helthinking,  
llant off's might  
ter emred in  
alled hol to give  
at comm'le sense,  
form opin' from  
e ignorant,  
ant either mil-

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2.

Arrived at Hell-Gate, having lost her  
captain, the Spanish ship Charlotte, from  
Barcelona, with brandy, silks, &c. It is  
said this ship was bound to Boston—and  
that she sailed the latter end of November.  
We shall probably hear more about her in  
the course of the day.

**NORFOLK, Feb. 1.**  
Achored off Cape Henry on Tuesday,  
bound to Baltimore, the ship Anne, capt.  
Elisha E. Russel, 107 days from Madras.  
A passenger in the Anne sent us the following  
ing for publication.

The Ann has been absent for nearly two  
years she was detained six months by the  
Arabs at Mocha, and after her release, not  
being able to procure a cargo there, was  
proceeding to Penang for information, when  
she was captured by the English frigates  
Fox and Caroline, and sent to Madras; af-  
ter a long delay, was tried and liberated.—  
The condemnation of the Ann would have  
been too flagrant a violation of every principle  
of the law of nations, or of equity, even  
for a British court of admiralty; but it  
would have been repugnant to their principles  
to have done complete justice. Captain  
R. was, therefore, obliged to pay the costs  
of suit, and even the store hire, and carting  
of the specie, which they took out on the  
arrival of the Ann. Whilst in their pos-  
session, the Ann lost three cables and an-  
chors, one suit of sails, her boat and bow-  
sprit, and as much injury was done to her  
tackle and apparel as lay in their power; all  
which capt. R. was obliged to repair at his  
own expence.

Captain Russel has been imprisoned be-  
tween the English and Arabs nine months,  
and is at a loss to decide which nation is  
most entitled to PREEMINENCE IN VILLAI-  
NY.

Came passengers, capt. Newell, late mas-  
ter of the brig Creole of Boston, Mr. Chas.  
Foukes, second officer, and Mr. Cacob, pas-  
senger. The Creole was condemned at Ma-  
dras for having touched at the Isle of France  
on her outward passage—another instance of  
British rapacity. She was bound to  
Boston with a cargo of piece goods, having  
touched at the Isle of France and sold her  
outward cargo—On the afternoon she was  
to have sailed, she was taken possession of  
by order of capt. Pellew, of the English fri-  
gate Phelon. Capt. Newell was detained a  
close prisoner on board the Creole for fifty-  
four days; after repeated applications, he  
was permitted to go on shore, but his re-  
quest for a deficiency to defray his necessary  
expences was, by admiral Pellew, with his  
characteristic brutality, insolently refus-  
ed, with many illiberal reflections upon A-  
mericans in general, in a style peculiar to  
the Admiral.

Mr. Cabot, a passenger from the Isle of  
France, who was returning to his friends &  
family in Boston, after a long absence, was  
sent ashore to Poonamalle, a depot for pri-  
soners of war, about 15 miles from Madras,  
where he was detained from the time of the  
seizure of the Creole, (the 9th May) until  
the 28th Sept.

The Creole's crew was turned ashore on  
the burning sands, without a shelter, or the  
means of subsistence; and it was even or-  
dered by capt. Pellew (a worthy son of such  
a sire) to turn them naked on the beach.  
After wandering about several days, one of  
which they passed in prison, they found re-  
lief in the charity of capt. Edwards, of the  
American brig Brutus, in which vessel, and  
the Eugenia, of New York, they took pas-  
sage. The probable motive for such exec-  
rable treatment, was their refusal to enlist  
in the Phelon.

The foregoing is but a faint sketch of these  
rapacious scoundrels with respect to the  
Creole.

The ship Holland, from New York for  
N. Orleans, 10 days out, was spoken by the  
Ann.

#### Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

Rumor says the ministerialists have held  
another caucus, at which it was determined  
the embargo shall be raised on the fourth of  
March, and if our differences are not settled  
with France and England by May, a non-in-  
tercourse law to take effect.

**Embargo to be repealed.**—If Mr. Mad-  
ison's paper is entitled to any credit, the ca-  
binet is at length determined to raise the  
Embargo on the 4th of March, as a popular  
introduction to the new president. The rea-  
soning of the Monitor runs thus.—The em-  
bargo was intended to preserve our proper-  
ty, and to coerce Great Britain, but as the  
frequent evasions of the law, and the Spa-  
nish revolution have adulterated its effic-  
acious coercive qualities, it is to be immedi-  
ately repealed. That is we have been fight-  
ing with Great Britain upwards of a twelve  
month, we have been ruining ourselves to  
coerce her into a concession of our demands  
and we now suddenly relinquish the pro-  
ject as fruitless.

Relieve us from such wise and consistent  
politicians! After carrying such a high  
head and threatening to lay England upon  
her back, we very politely turn upon our

heel, make a low bow, acknowledge our  
folly, and tell the British ministry we are  
at length satisfied they are not to be bullied.

However it seems it is at length deter-  
mined that the embargo will be raised in two  
or three weeks, and we congratulate our  
fellow-citizens, who have been so long  
ground down to poverty and want by an un-  
wise measure of government, that they will  
speedily find relief. It is the people who  
have saved themselves. We give no credit  
to the cabinet. If the people had permitted  
it, the administration would have continued  
the nation in alliance with France against  
England, 'till doomsday.

The holders of domestic produce, will  
soon be relieved from their burthens. We  
understand that flour has risen to 7 dollars,  
and we have no doubt in a day or two it  
will be eight, or nine. Who would have  
thought it possible that so old and hardened  
a political sinner would ever have ac-  
knowledged an error, and retracted his  
steps? Wonders never cease.

(Fed. Rep.)

By an arrival at Newport, R. I. we have  
advice to the ninth of last month from the  
Havana.

Business there was brisk and thriving—  
In their marine register (for they have such  
a register, the embargo notwithstanding) we  
notice the arrival of 27 vessels from differ-  
ent parts of Europe and the United States,  
from the 28th December to the 2d January,  
and clearances to the number of 15. Pro-  
visions and dry goods were plenty—Flour  
at 20 dollars—and ten vessels there in port  
laden with that article. A number of Amer-  
ican vessels had been driven in there, thro'  
stress of weather; they had been "embar-  
gaged," even there, for the want of regular  
papers; but there was no doubt that the  
government would have a due considera-  
tion for their distresses, and finally liberate  
them.

The San Justo, a 74 gun ship, had re-  
turned from La Vera Cruz; and was ad-  
vertised to sail shortly for Old Spain, under  
the command of the marquis del Real Te-  
soro.

A fine trade was carrying on with Great  
Britain and the British West India islands;  
and also a direct one with the mother country.  
We observe 3 Spanish ships adver-  
tised for the port of Cadiz alone.

[New-York Gaz.

**DESPOTISM.**—If you want to know  
the most desperate and secret designs of the  
administration consult the Baltimore Whig.  
The following is from that print.

**Baltimore, Jan. 25.** General Wilkin-  
son and suite embarked yesterday for  
Charleston, in the schooner Woolf. From  
Charleston he will sail to New Orleans in  
the Hornet sloop of war. The presence of  
this gallant man is much wanted in Louisi-  
ana where the "baffled band" of Burr, carry  
on the most infamous intrigues. The  
COURTS are rotten; and the people, too ge-  
nerally despise the American government  
as devoid of energy. A letter from one of  
the first characters at Orleans authorises me  
to make this last remark. *Mark the COURTS*  
—for they are the strong holds of disaffection.

Here is a plain avowal that Wilkinson,  
the infamous Wilkinson, is sent down to  
New Orleans at the head of the army to put  
down the courts of justice. Are the peo-  
ple prepared to submit to this? Is there no  
man in either house of Congress who feels  
it to be his duty to institute an enquiry?

(N. Y. Ev. Post.)

#### Massachusetts Legislature.

##### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Memorials, calling upon the legislature  
for their guidance and protection at this per-  
ilous moment, in the affairs of our coun-  
try, have been presented and read, from the  
towns of Boston, Gloucester, Newbury-  
port, Hallowell, Brewster, Beverly, Row-  
ley, North-Yarmouth, Hadley, Plymouth,  
Portland, Bath, South-Hadley, Augusta,  
Oxford, Sandford, Lyman, Wells, George-  
town, Brunswick, Vassalborough and Wis-  
casset. They do credit to the heads and  
hearts of our citizens, and will have their  
weight in the decisions, both of our national  
as well as state government.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

A committee was appointed to enquire  
whether any improper attempts have re-  
cently been made in the congress of the U.  
S. to restrain the freedom of debate, and  
whether a free investigation of the mea-  
sures of government in the house of repre-  
sentatives, by any representative of the peo-  
ple of Massachusetts, has been made the  
ground of public and personal insult, by o-  
ther members, with the apparent view to in-  
imidate him in the discharge of his duty,  
or to force him to the alternative of hazard-

ing his life in defence of his honor, or of  
losing his influence and usefulness in the  
public councils, to the injury of his constitu-  
ents; and to enquire whether it be exped-  
ient that the legislature should express a  
ny opinion or take any resolution thereupon.

#### FORGERY.

A young man was arrested in this city on  
Thursday evening last, on suspicion of being  
concerned in counterfeiting bank notes.—  
Notes on the bank of the United States—  
Pennsylvania bank—and some of the Jersey  
banks, to the amount of 3975 dollars, were  
found on him and in his saddle bags. Some  
of the notes were signed and others blank.—  
It is a fact not generally known, that all *Five*  
*Dollar* notes of the bank of the United States  
are counterfeit. They issue no note for less  
than ten dollars.—*Philadelphia paper.*

**The next Dancing Assem-  
bly will be held at Mr. Caton's  
Hotel, on Thursday next, the  
9th instant.**

February 6.

#### Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the  
first instant, a Mulatto Man, a slave, named  
BILLY, sometimes calls himself *William*  
*Jordan Augustus*—his color nearly as light  
and approaches that of a white man—his hair  
is straight and he generally wears it platted  
and turned up behind with a comb—his vis-  
age is remarkably thin, and his cheek bones  
high—he has been brought up in the house  
and is a very good dining room servant—is a  
about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very straight  
built—his constitution is not strong and he is  
subject to indisposition—is about 30 years of  
age. I cannot describe any part of his cloathing,  
except that he wore a blue coat and a silver  
watch.—As *Billy* is related to some mul-  
attoes emancipated by *R. B. Lee*, Esq. who  
live in the neighborhood of Alexandria and  
George-Town, the probability is that he is to  
be found in that neighborhood. I will give  
the above reward and reasonable charges if  
brought home.

George Carter.

Oatlands, near Leesburg,

February 4—[8]

3t

#### Miss Sarah Rogers,

BY the solicitations of a number of Ladies,  
who were prevented, by the badness of the  
walking, from visiting her before, has been  
induced to postpone her departure for a few  
days longer. She may be seen performing  
as usual, at Mr. Thornton's, King-street, be-  
tween Union and Water-streets, until next  
Saturday morning.

Feb. 7.

**The Committee of Council** appointed for the relief of the Poor, give  
notice that they will attend at the Council  
Chamber, on MONDAY next, and on every  
succeeding Monday during the inclement sea-  
son, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock,  
for the purpose of distributing to those who  
stand in need.

Donations for the use of the poor, will be  
thankfully received of those who may be  
pleased to furnish them, either to the commit-  
tee, or to *James Harris*, clerk of the market.

Aaron Hewes,  
James McGuire,  
Wm. Rhodes,  
Thomas Shreeve,  
John Janney,

Committee of  
Council.

January 21.

#### JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,  
[Price 25 Cents.]

#### THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the  
President of the United States—to which is  
added a publication under the signature of  
VINDEX.

January 19.

#### C. BENNETT,

King-street, next door to Mr. GORDON'S Ta-  
vern;

Offers for sale for Cash, or approved Paper  
at sixty days

Fresh Clover-Seed, first qua-  
lity; English, Herring and Shad Tine  
two cases Wool Hats; one case gentlemen's  
London Hats; Imperial Tea, first quality.

February 7.

#### Alexandria Library Company.

THE Members of the Alexandria Library  
Company will please to take notice, that the  
annual election for President and Directors  
will be held at the Library on Monday, 27th  
instant, between the hours of three and six,  
P. M.

James Kennedy, sen.  
LIBRARIAN.

February 6.

PROPOSALS  
OR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,  
A NEW WORK,  
ENTITLED,  
THE MANUAL  
OF THE  
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT  
OR A  
NEW AND COMPLETE  
DICTIONARY

OF  
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

1. French & English—2. English & French  
CONTAINING,  
1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.  
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.  
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.  
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.  
5. A dictionary of French synonyms.  
6. A dictionary of French homonyms.  
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.  
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.  
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.  
10. The chief English idioms.  
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.  
The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wally, Toequot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,  
Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of  
teaching language to man, applied to the  
French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

Joseph Mandeville,  
CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,  
ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,  
AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, 1st and 2d quality  
20 barrels Muscovado Sugars.  
7000 lb. Green Coffee  
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted  
BB to No. 9.  
10 bales Cotton.  
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.  
40 boxes Mould Candles.  
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.  
50 lb. Nutmegs.  
casks London refined Saltpetre.  
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Tenerife, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Clerry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cayendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Sling Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

TO LET,  
THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.  
Executor of John Wattles.

Jan. 2.

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at his house on Washington-street, opposite Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces. Also, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

February 2. eo

A Mulatto Boy for Sale.

FOR SALE,

A likely smart MULATTO BOY, fourteen years of age. Price Three Hundred Dollars.

Apply to the Printer.

February 2. eo

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from George Corgell, to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money to Doctor Charles Carter, will be exposed to sale, on the 9th day of February next, on the premises, a PIECE OF GROUND, lying upon the north side of Duke-street and east side of Alfred-street, extending upon Duke-street 56 feet and upon Alfred street 88 feet to a 20 feet alley. Also a PIECE of GROUND, lying upon the south side of Duke-street and to the westward of Water-street, extending upon Water-street 27 feet 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 10 inches to a 10 feet alley.

James Keith.

January 9—10. cots

ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT.

Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria,

IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the second turnpike gate, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court-House, and flatters himself to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

Good pasture and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.

January 10. 2aw

ALEXANDRIA, January 23, 1809.

Notice is hereby given to delinquent Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, that unless payment shall be made of their respective balances due on their shares on or before the first Monday in April next, that their shares will be forfeited, pursuant to the act incorporating said company, and will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on that day, at the coffee house, in Alexandria.

By order of the board of directors.

Jonah Thompson,

Treasurer L. R. T. Co.

January 23 2awtpayt

Commodious & convenient Buildings to let.

TO LET,

A COMMODOUS Brick Dwelling House situate on Queen, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lately occupied by Mrs. GILES.

ALSO,

A very convenient Dwelling, a few doors above the Indian-Queen tavern, on King-street. The terms are moderate.

William Fox.

February 4. cost

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned from hunting or shooting, or trespassing in any other manner on that part of the Abington Tract of Land, purchased by the late JOHN WATTS from the trustees of Robert Alexander. The premises are now under the direction of Mr. George Wise, who is authorised in all legal means to prevent any trespass being done.

R. I. Taylor, Ex'r.

of JOHN WATTS, dec'd.

February 4. eos\*

2000 SPANISH HIDES,  
Muscovado Sugar in hds. and bbls.  
Clayed do. in boxes.  
Coffee in bbls. and bags.  
Old London Particular, and Market Madeira Wine, in pipes and half pipes.  
Catalonia do. in qr. casks.  
Castile Soap in boxes.  
A few tons of Logwood,  
FOR SALE BY

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known Medicines, from Hannah Lee's Patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, sen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,  
And no where else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared only at Lee's Patent Medicine store, No. 65 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,

No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskillful or destructive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of two HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Sore Throat and approaching Consumptions.

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE  
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.  
An infallible remedy for Corns, &c., moving them root and branch without pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.  
The Restorative Powder for  
Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.  
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of

eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, be free from Mercury, or any pernicious

ingredient, &c. may with perfect

be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,

New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance to the preservation of health—this common remark however is too often forgotten whilst we are active and strong, and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting effort to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Clefts, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pain from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.

Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious to possess immediate aid. Seafaring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their pernicious duties, and especially those pains which their situation must expose them to. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor.

Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbins, Esq. Mrs. Macubbins, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calvert.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1808.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, leather-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providently was recommended to apply Dr. George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1808.

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